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# SOUVENIR VIEWS of LAKE CHAMPLAIN



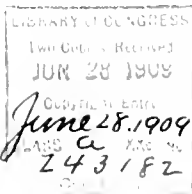


Souvenir Views  
OF  
LAKE CHAMPLAIN



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Samuel Champlain's battle with the Iroquois, July 30, 1609, is supposed to have been at Ticonderoga. In 1755 the French built a fort here. On July 8, 1758, the British army under Gen. Abercrombie suffered a disastrous repulse in attempting to take the fort, owing to the brave defence by Gen. Montcalm. The French abandoned the fort in 1759. On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured the fort from the British "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," this being the first aggressive act of the Americans in the Revolution and the first lowering of the British flag. In 1777 Gen. Burgoyne captured the post, the Americans under Gen. St. Clair being compelled to abandon it. After Burgoyne's surrender it was abandoned by the British. It is one of the great historic spots in America.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."



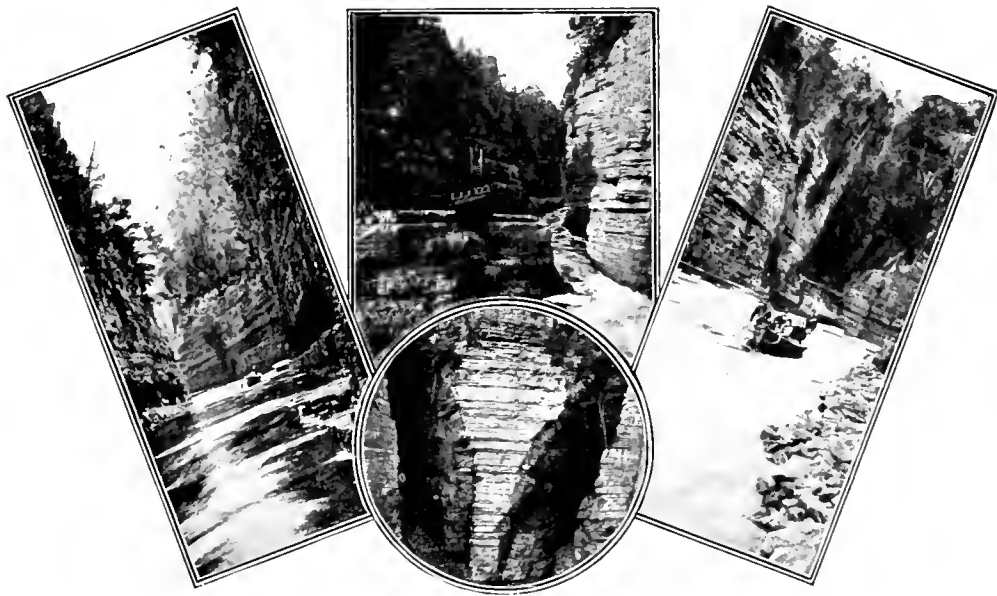


This light-house, not far from the historic ruins of Crown Point, is a limestone tower 55 feet high and is connected by a covered way with the keeper's dwelling.



Ausable Chasm, sixteen miles south of Plattsburg, is one of the great natural wonders of America. This gorge, with its towering cliffs, through which the Ausable River runs, is over a mile in length, from Rainbow Falls to the Basin, and its depth is about 100 feet. It has long been a favorite tourist resort.





On Crab Island, following the battle of Plattsburg, the sailors and marines, both American and British, were buried in a common grave.



Gunboat Rock is supposed to resemble a gunboat. Cumberland Bay is famous as being the scene of Commodore Maedonough's great naval victory over the British in 1814.

Cumberland Light is a limestone tower 50 feet high, connected by a covered way with the keeper's dwelling.



Plattsburg became a military post in 1815, the land having been conveyed to the U.S. Government Dec. 30, 1814. It was maintained as a two company post until 1890, when it was enlarged, quarters being provided for a full regiment. This post was the recruiting station for several Civil War regiments. The barracks are located about a mile south of the city of Plattsburg.



The rock formation in this bluff is supposed to resemble a human face. Near this point, a little north of Burlington, are located the residence of the Episcopal bishop of Vermont and handsome buildings erected under the auspices of that diocese as schools for boys and girls.

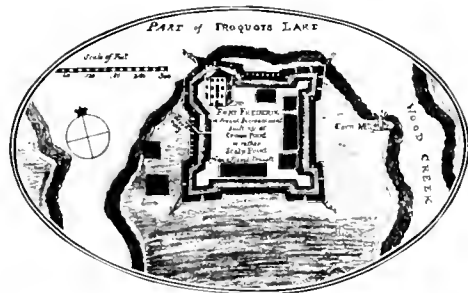




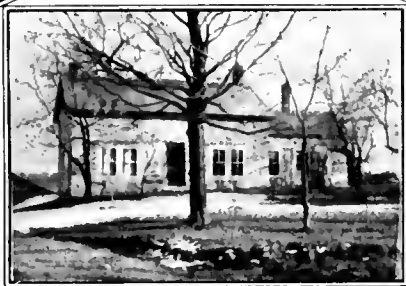
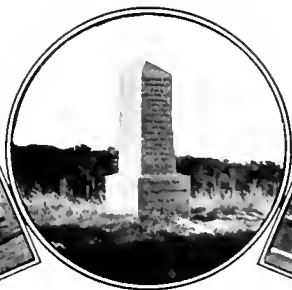
One of the many beautiful spots to be found in this region.



In 1731 the French built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point. Later the fort was enlarged and strengthened, until, with the exception of Quebec, it was the strongest French post in America. When the French retreated to Canada in 1759 this fort was blown up. General Amherst, the British commander, built a new fortress, near Fort Frederic, with ramparts 25 feet wide and 25 feet high, of solid masonry, at a cost of about \$10,000,000. A few years later this fortress was badly damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. The ruins are said to be the best preserved of any in America.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."



1. House of Benjamin Mooers, Major-General of militia in the War of 1812 and the first Sheriff of Clinton County.
2. Monument erected at Culver's Hill, where Maj. John E. Wool made a stand with the American advance guard, Sept. 5, 1814, in the land battle near Plattsburg.



Hotel Champlain, built in 1889 by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co., is the largest summer hotel on the lake and commands a magnificent view of the lake for 100 miles, and the Green Mountains. Its grounds contain 450 acres. President McKinley spent one summer vacation at this hotel.

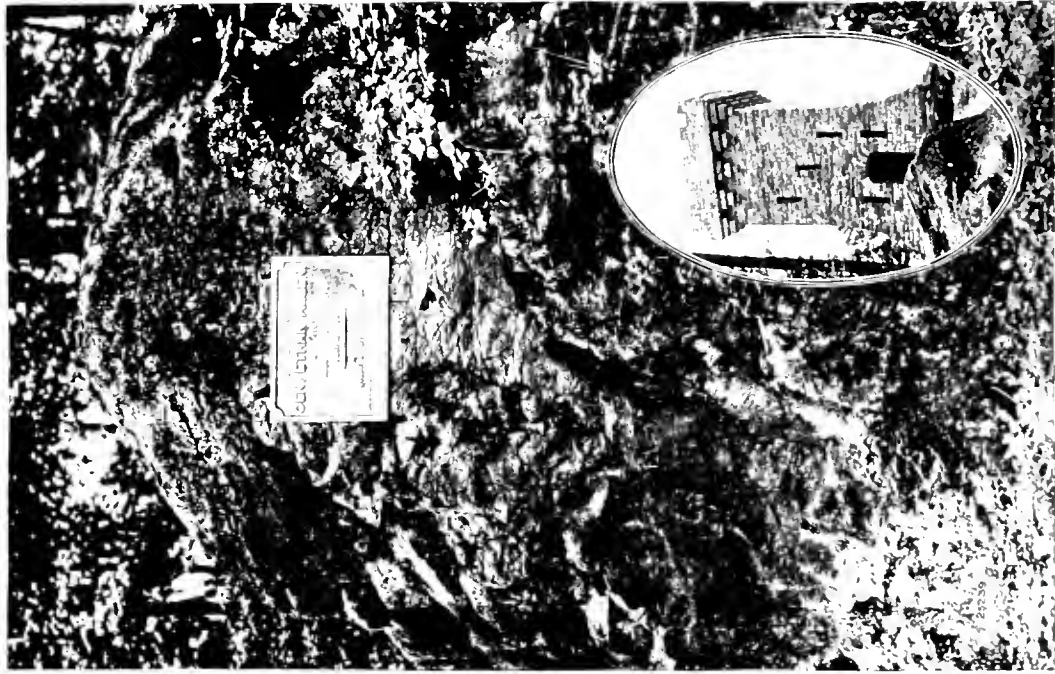




This view shows Shelburne Point and Juniper Island and one of the Lake Champlain steamers may be seen entering the harbor. This is one of the widest places in the lake.



The Ethan Allen tower was erected in honor of the hero of Ticonderoga by the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in 1905 on Indian Rock, which, according to tradition, was an outlook used by the Algonquins to watch for the hostile Iroquois. The land on which the tower stands was a part of the farm owned by Ethan Allen at the time of his death. This tower was dedicated August 16, 1905, Vice-president Charles W. Fairbanks delivering the oration.



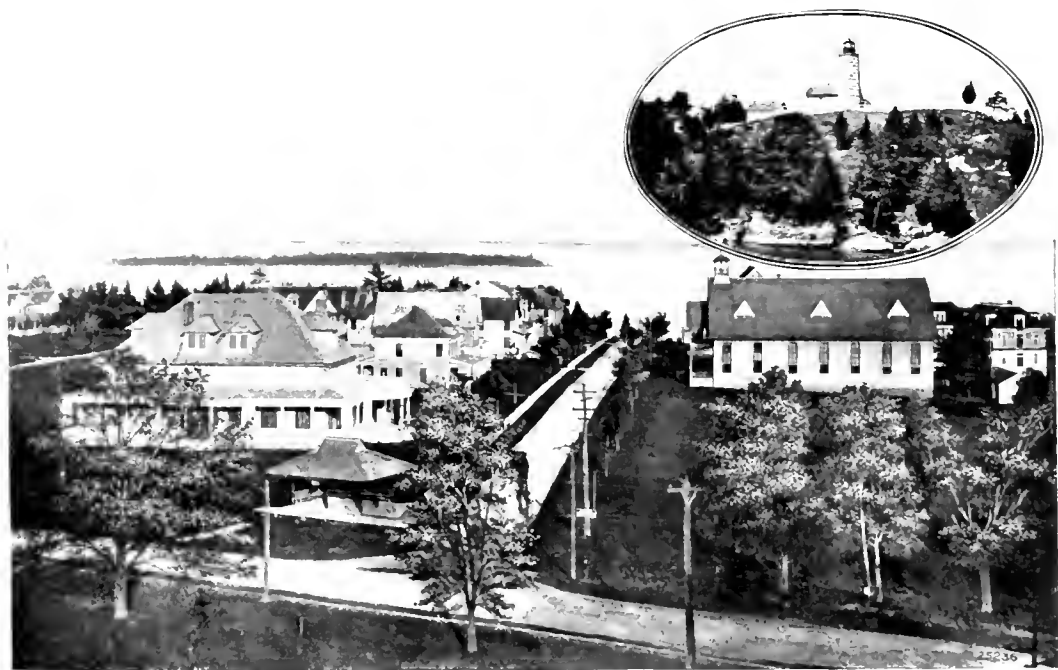
This mountain peak, 4,364 feet high, the most lofty elevation in Vermont, undoubtedly was seen by Samuel Champlain when he reached the wider part of the lake, and was one of the high mountains on the east side to which he alluded in his journals.



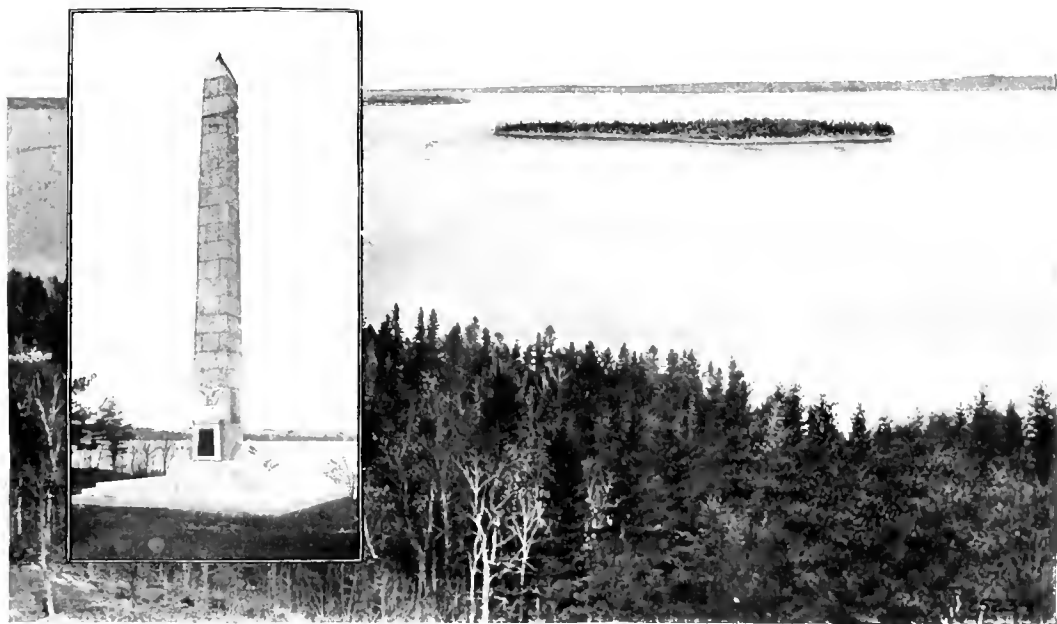
The Catholic Summer School of America, with accommodations for 1,000 visitors, was established in 1895 at Cliff Haven, about three miles from Hotel Champlain. It is largely attended every summer.

Split Rock Light is in a limestone tower 39 feet high. Split Rock is a great cleft in a ledge on the shore known by the French as Roche Rendu, and around it were woven many Indian traditions.

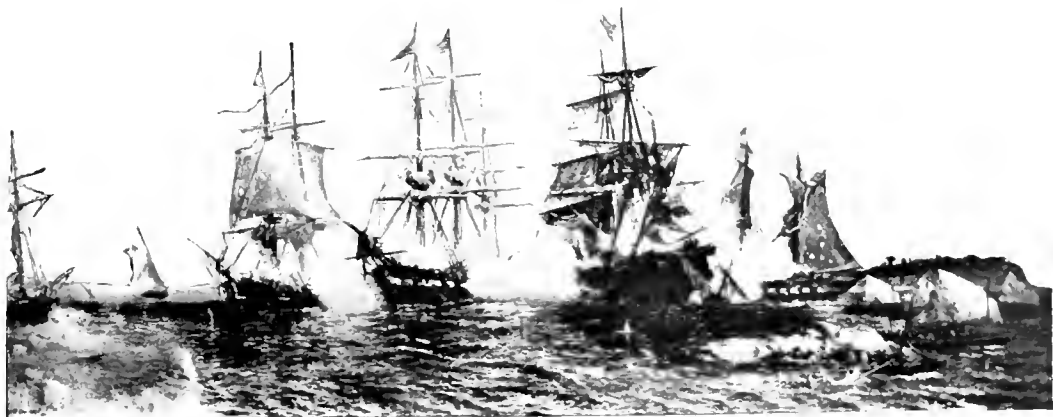




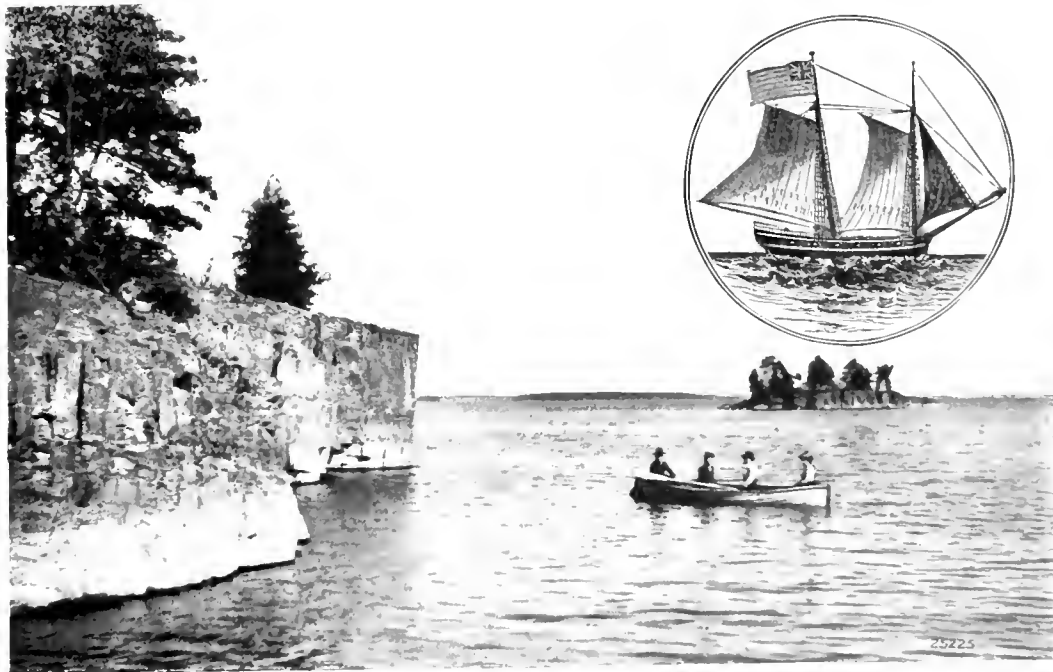
Crab Island, on which American and British sailors were buried after the battle of Plattsburg, is now owned by the United States Government and here a handsome monument has been erected to the memory of those who fell in that memorable conflict.



This is a copy of a painting of the battle of Plattsburg by J. O. Davidson for Hon. Smith M. Weed. On Sept. 11, 1814, Commodore Maedonough, with the American fleet defeated the British squadron in Cumberland Bay, Captain Pringle, the British commander, being slain. Theodore Roosevelt says that Maedonough in this battle won a higher fame than any other commander of the war and that "down to the time of the Civil War he is the greatest figure in our naval history."—Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812."

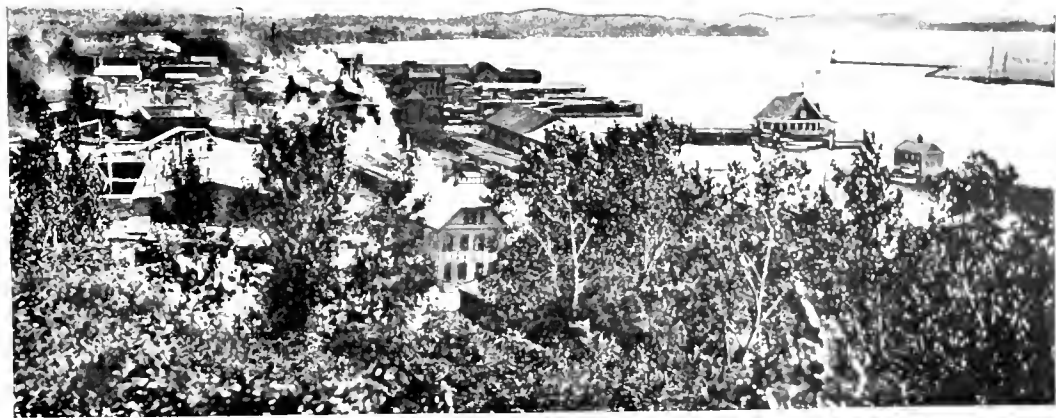


Valcour Island, a few miles south of Plattsburg, and near the New York shore, is famous because between this island and the mainland Benedict Arnold, commanding the American fleet, fought a desperate battle Oct. 11, 1776, with the British squadron under Capt. Thomas Pringle. Arnold's flagship, the *Royal Savage*, was abandoned and afterward burned to the water's edge. Under cover of darkness Arnold withdrew his crippled fleet unknown to his opponents, but he was pursued, overtaken and defeated. Military critics have considered this one of the decisive battles of the Revolution because it delayed the advance of the British army to the Hudson River and New York City.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."



On this bluff overlooking Lake Champlain American regiments were stationed during the War of 1812-1814, over 4,000 being encamped here at one time. The commanders at different periods were Gen. Wade Hampton and Gen. Alexander Macomb. On July 31, 1813, a British fleet made a short and unsuccessful attack on the place. The park was laid out in 1853. - Benedict's "The Battery and Battery Park."





Burlington Bay, with the mountain wall of the Adirondacks in the background, is considered by travelers to be one of the most beautiful scenes in America.



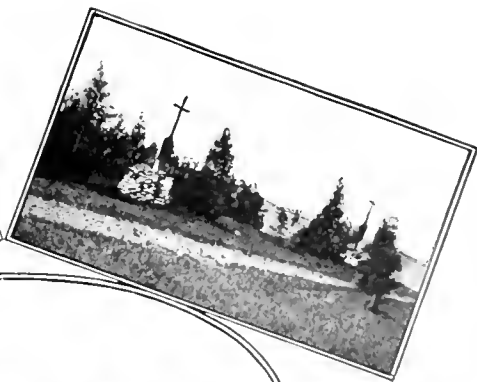
The Four Brothers Islands are situated on the New York side of the lake opposite Burlington and were called by the French the Islands of the Four Winds. They were occasionally used as stopping places by military expeditions.

Rock Dunder is a great rock rising out of Burlington Bay. There is a tradition to the effect that it marked the boundary between the Algonquin and Huron Indian domains, but this lacks historic proof.

On Juniper Island, a little way out from Burlington, was built the first light-house on Lake Champlain.



On Isle La Motte the first settlement within the limits of what is now Vermont was made. In 1666 Captain de La Mothe built Fort St. Anne. This fort was a rendezvous for French expeditions against the hostile Iroquois. After a few years the fort was abandoned. Montgomery's army camped on Isle La Motte in 1775 on its way to invade Canada and it has been a frequent stopping place during all the wars waged in the Champlain valley. The Roman Catholic diocese of Burlington now owns the site of Fort St. Anne and the shrine here is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. —Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."

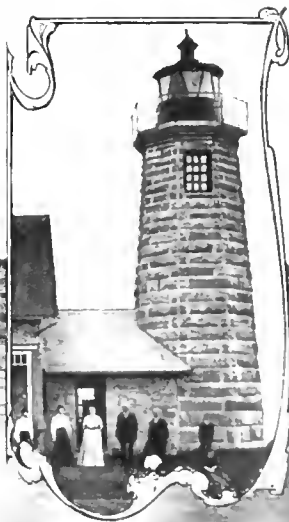
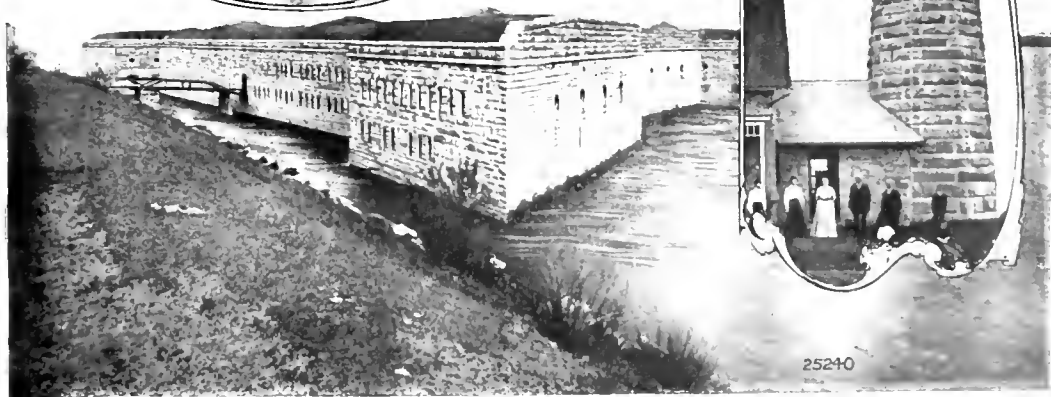
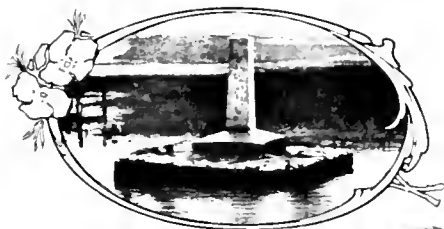


This beautiful bay is near the northern end of Lake Champlain in the Great Back Bay, famous for its tourist attractions and its fishing. Jesse Welden, one of the early Vermont pioneers, settled here before the Revolutionary War.



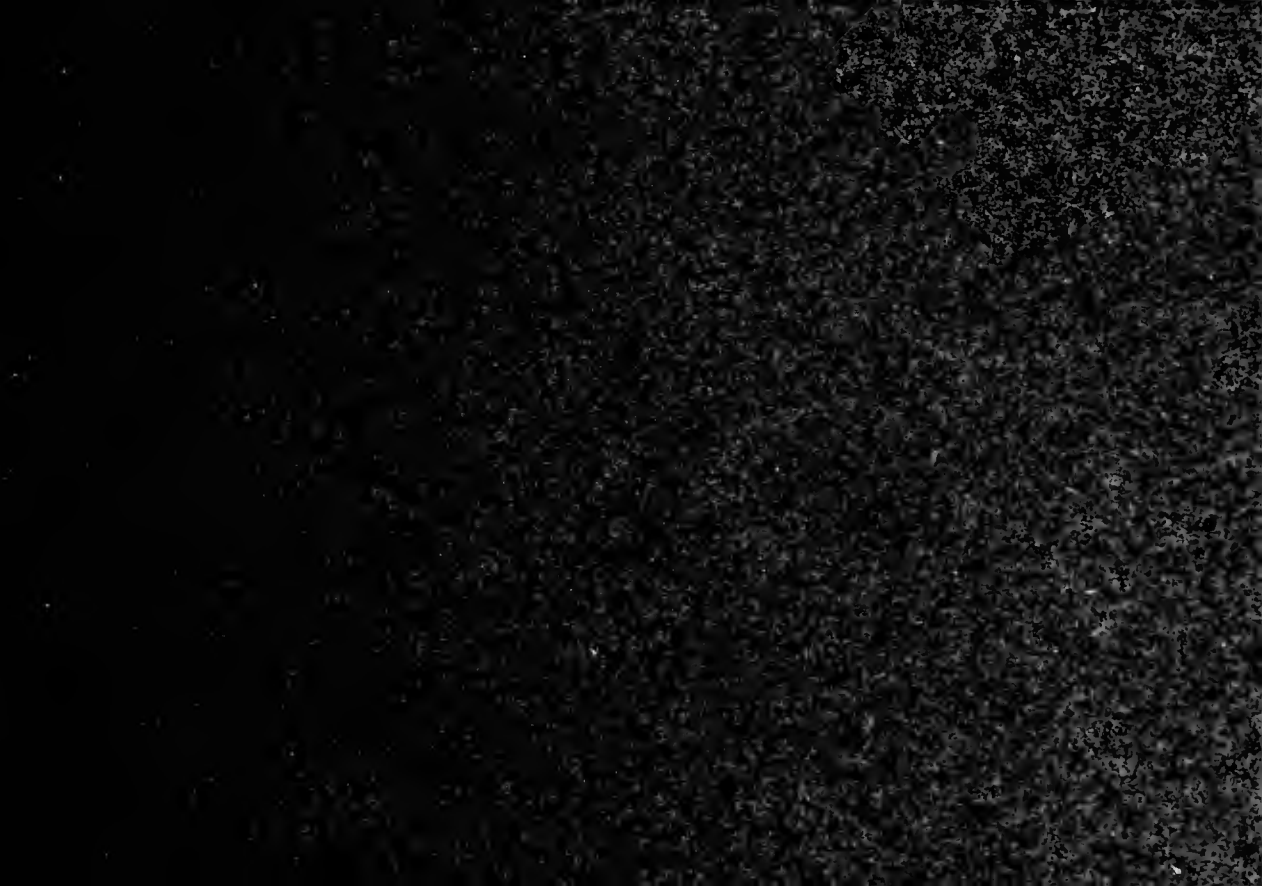


A fort was begun here in 1816 later called "Fort Blunder" because it was built by accident on Canadian soil. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 ceded the site to the United States and Fort Montgomery was begun in 1843, work being continued at intervals until 1870. It was a formidable stone structure surrounded by a moat, but never served any useful purpose. It was abandoned and dismantled in 1908.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."



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